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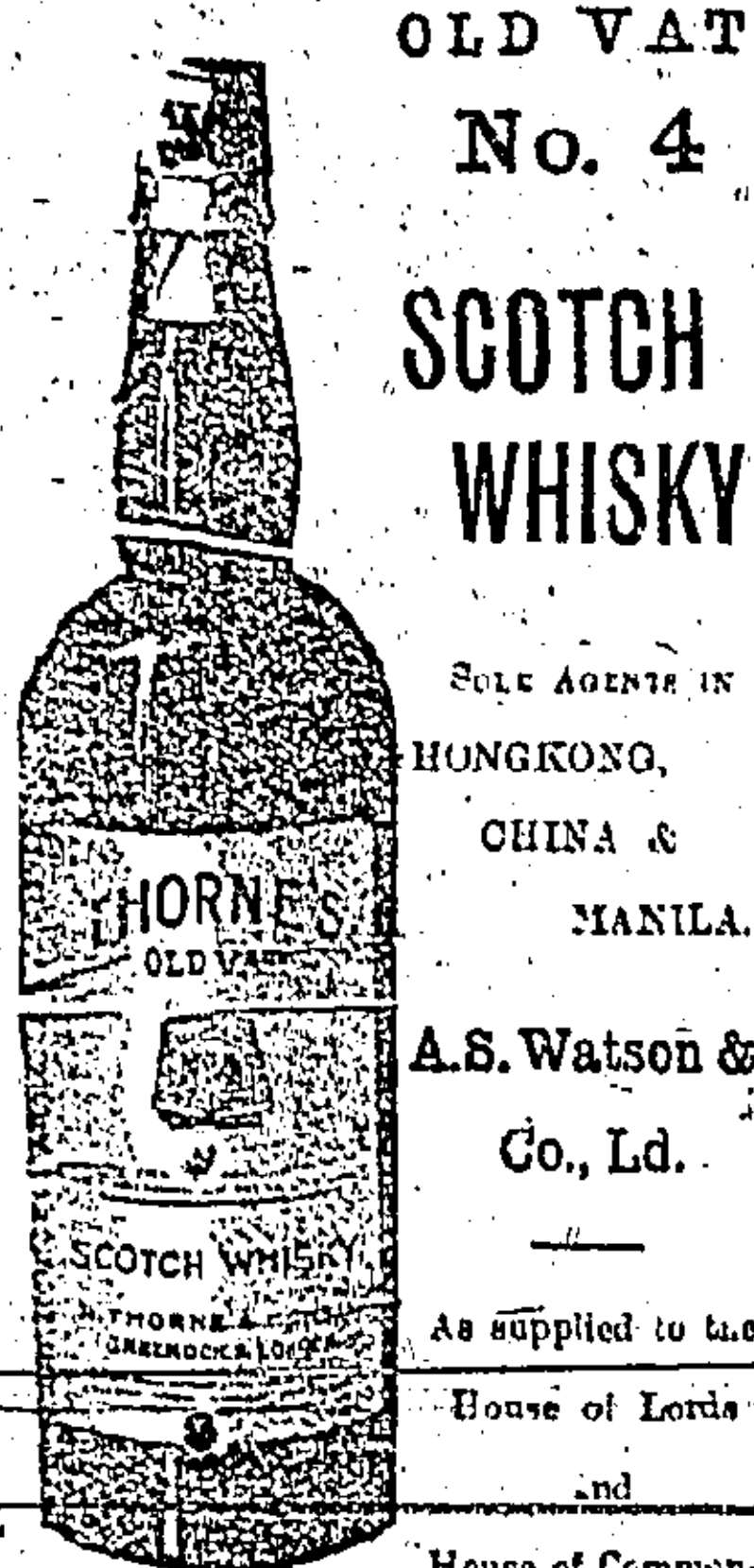
No. 14,928.

號三十月二年一十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1911.

日五廿月正年三統宣

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T. F. Hough, Esq.—C. J. Lafrance, Esq.
Hongkong, November 16 1909. 1424.

THE FOLLIES.

The Follies again played to a good house
on Wednesday when they presented a third
change of programme. Every item went
off well and in the second part, the jester
"Hauket," Mr. Dallas made another big
hit. The last four nights in Hongkong of
this clever company should draw crowded
houses.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Bijou Scenic Theatre continues to
draw large audiences every night. The
pictures are all new and up-to-date and are
very interesting and enjoyable. The more
serious are interspersed with comic films
and one is equally as good as the other.
Miss Vera Farrar enjoys a large measure
of popularity and is a great draw while
Professor Gonzales is decidedly skillful
with his several musical instruments. Al-
together a really good show is presented at
the Bijou.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

On the occasion of the debut of the
Donnelly Trio at the Empire Cinema-
graph Theatre on Friday night there is to
be a special programme presented and
amongst the films shown will be that of
"The Inn," or "The Drink" after Emile
Zola's novel "L'Assommoir." The length
of the picture is no less than 2,500 feet and
should prove most interesting.

WUCHOW NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Wuchow, February 20.
Bishop Lander passed through here to-
day on his way to Hongkong. He had
first visited Pakhoi and some of the out-
lying country stations where churches have
been established. He seemed keenly
interested in the work of the various
missions in Kwan Sei.

Dr. Barley, of the Church Missionary
Society, arrived here to-day accompanied
by Rev. J. and Mrs. Ibbotson. Dr. Barley
is on her way to Kwai Lam where she
expects to open a medical mission.

Reports of robbery and violence which
are almost to be expected at this time of
the year, judging from past experience,
continue to come to hand. At a small
market town about ten miles from Wuchow
about 20 robbers at midday entered a shop
in the market place and endeavoured to rob
the premises. A fight ensued in which two
of the business people and three robbers
were killed. A five of the robber band were
eventually overpowered and secured.

It would become too numerous if we
attempted to chronicle all the petty rob-
beries of which we hear.

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Hongkong, September 4, 1909. 1124

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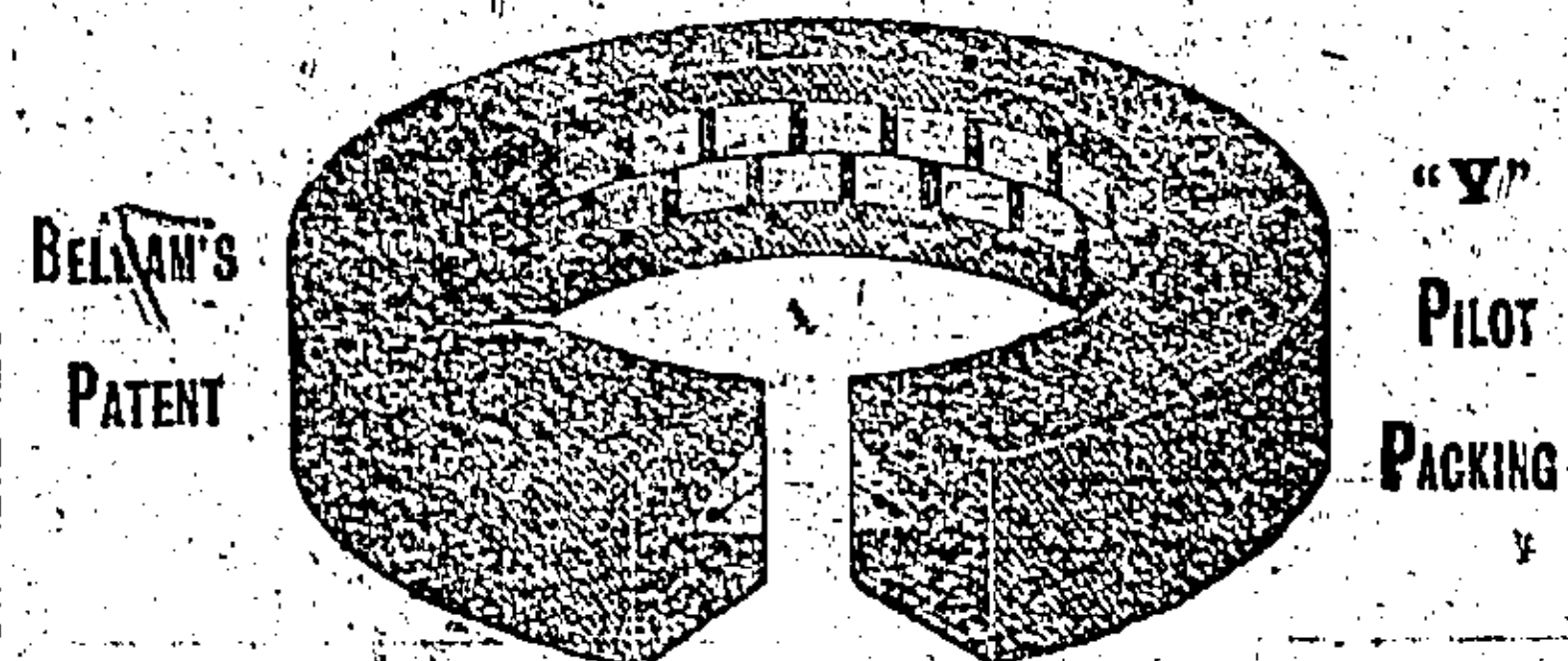
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Hongkong, October 26, 1910. 131F

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Hongkong, February 3, 1911. 155

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Hongkong, August 15, 1910.

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Hongkong, July 19, 1910.

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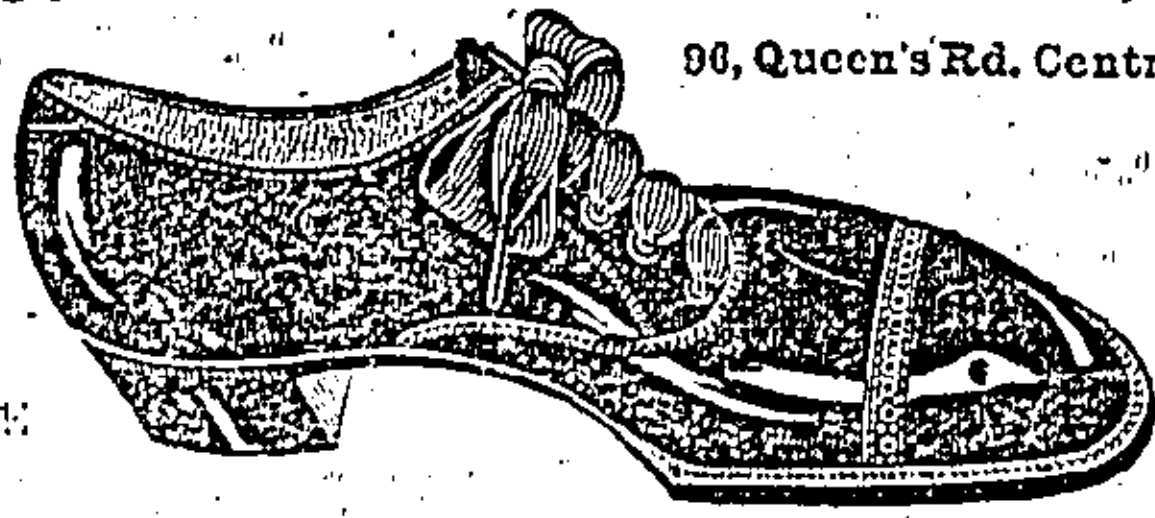
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H. OISHI,
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HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 9, 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE

ISLANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AND POLICE.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

MANILA, P.I.

February 9, 1911.

1. The Bureau of Navigation offers for
sale at Engineer Island, Manila P.I., the
following launches:

(a) The GEO. TILLY, a river and
harbour launch, 72 feet 6 inches over all,
beam 15 feet, draft 6 feet, engine vertical
inverted compound, 24 horse power, 10
x 12 stroke, slide valve, Stephenson link
motion, hand reversing gear, surface-con-
denser, circulating air, bilge and feed
pumps attached; also independent donkey
pump in engine room; new Scotch marine
boiler installed in August, 1910, 6 feet
diameter and 16 feet long, 16 horse power.

(b) The CUYO, a seagoing and harbor
launch, 80 feet over all, beam 14 feet,
draft 6 feet. Engines are vertical inverted
compound condensing type, size 9' x 18-1/2'
x 14' stroke, slide valves, hand reversing
gear, Stephenson link motion, surface
condenser, circulating air, bilge and feed
pumps attached to engine, also one inde-
pendent donkey pump in engine room;
boiler 8 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches in
diameter, single furnace, Scotch marine
type.

(c) The JERRY, a centerboard launch
of 17 1/2 tons, 50 horse net, 46 feet long,
beam 13 feet, 4 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

(d) The CAPTAIN FISHER, a center-
board launch, 62 feet over all, beam 15
feet, depth of hold 9 feet, minimum 54 feet
by 10 inches diameter, 44 feet by 8
inches diameter, main beam 24 feet by 5
inches diameter, main girth 24 feet by 5
inches diameter, jigger beam 22 feet by 5
inches diameter, jigger girth 20 feet by 5
inches diameter, bowsprit 16 feet by 8
inches, bowsprit beam 16 feet long, frame,
keel, stem, sternpost, centerboard and
mast of native hard wood, planking of
Oregon pine sheathed with copper.

(e) The BUCKEY O'NEILL, hull only,
length over all 63 feet, 3 inches, beam
moulded 11 feet, four inches, depth
moulded 7 feet. This launch has been
stripped of all machinery and only hull is
for sale.

2. Sealed bids will be received up to and
including March 10, 1911, and will be
publicly opened at 3:00 p.m. on that date
at the office of the Director of Navigation,
Engineer Island.

The right is reserved to
reject any or all bids. Proposals in each
case must be accompanied by cash or a
certified check for 10 per cent of the price
offered. Full payment of the amount bid
will be required from the successful bidder
within five (5) days after acceptance of the
offer, or upon delivery of the vessel which
must be within five days of acceptance.

3. Bids may be made for single vessels,
for the entire lot, or for both.

4. These vessels may be inspected at
Engineer Island, Manila.

Further information will be given
upon application to the undersigned.

S. H. BARTLOW,
Acting Director of Navigation.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, December 17, 1910.

REVIEW.

Sato Ikenashi-Bo Benkei, by JAMES S. DE
BENNEVILLE. Yokohama, published by
the Author. Hongkong, Messrs Kelly
and Walsh, Ltd. Two vols.

Anyone acquainted in the slightest degree
with the modern history of Japan knows
that the Mombusho (the Department of
Education), headed by such eloquent and
learned men as Baron Kikuchi, President
of the Kyoto University and a graduate of
St. John's, Cambridge, have done their
best to persuade the world that the present
Mikado, or Emperor, of Japan, represents
an unbroken line of rulers whose descent
can be traced back 2,500 years. This is
the assertion gravely made in all the official
histories of Japan, and were it not that
learned antiquaries have proved it to rest
on no more substantial basis of fact than
say, the Arthurian legend or the Niebe
lung cycle, the outside world would have
accepted it without question. But Brans-
don, forty years ago, exploded the myth,
bringing the beginnings of Japanese history
down to about the year 640 of our era; Aston
and S. tow and Chamberlain and Murdoch
have each and all shown up the inconsis-
tencies and wholesale falsehoods which
form the web and warp of the Nihongi and
the Kojiki, on which the Japanese base
their claim. Yet despite it all the
Japanese in their desire to exalt the Em-
peror and secure the apotheosis of the
Throne stick to their own declaration and
forbid their people holding any other
faith. It is a strange mental twist in the
intellectual make-up of a people so very
materialistic and matter-of-fact as the
Japanese. The Dr. Benneville, the author
of the present work, goes to some con-
siderable length in his introduction to
show how the men of the twelfth century
A.D. were the true forefathers of the present
Japanese; how many were the vicissitudes
of the Imperial line as first one powerful
family then another rose to be the pre-
dominant power in the land, using the
Tennu, or Emperor, merely as a puppet to
be pandered to, coerced, or deposed, just
as suited their particular interest, and
when the line faded out secured the
adoption of a likely child to keep up
the family name. The author also
shows how much "bunkum" has been
imparted of late years into the theory of
bushido, the way of the warrior, and dis-
proves very conclusively the arguments
of Dr Nitobe as to the high ethical stand-
ards on which it was supposed to be
based. Whether it was worth Mr. de
Benneville's while to go to such lengths
in uprooting the pretensions of the modern
Imperialists of Japan must remain a dis-
puted point, for so much depends upon the
individual point of view. He evidently
thoroughly enjoyed the sport of sifting the
records and finding out where the few thin
threads of truth were really drawn through
the gorgeously variegated garb of a
national illusion. He has rather spoiled
his book, however, by the introduction
of slang expressions which seriously jar
upon the ear as much as they offend the
eye. His intention is evidently to be jocose
but unfortunately he is not humorous,
and therefore cannot afford to act the part
of a chartered libertine when juggling with
the English language. But for this defect
students would gladly welcome his work,
we feel quite sure.

So much for the introduction. The
stories which follow of Yoshitsune and his
famous follower Benkei, the warrior monk,
are capably told, full justice being done to
the "Rababaisan" aspect of many of them.
They give one a clearer idea of how the
Japanese fighting man was evolved, and
how the ideals of the men who fought in
the wars of the Genpei have permeated
the whole nation and remain a living force
in this day than do the piles of rubbish in
the way of "appreciations" and "explana-
tions" which the late war evoked. Just as
they fought to secure place and power, so
does the modern Japanese rule his life
so that he may by some means or other
rise to a position where he may exercise
even a little power or derive even a
trifling emolument while at the same
time doing nothing that will offend the
rigid etiquette which envelops him all
through life. Says Mr. de Benneville, "As
far as familiarity and sympathy go the
Japanese of to-day are as close to the
Japanese of a hundred years ago. These ancient heroes
of the twelfth century would be received
into this twentieth century Japan with far
less astonishment on the part of this latter-
day men than of themselves. They would
find themselves with a far larger circle of
acquaintance than they possessed in their
own times, and one which regarded them
with equal respect and admiration." Again,
referring to the atmosphere of formality and
formalism in which they moved, the author
says: "Here we have the greatest in-
stinct of action nominally directed to
formal ends. The whole is a sort of hollow
hypocrisy. Men here are working for
themselves and their ambitions, but
they will not out with it." To give
readers, who may not be acquainted
with the stories of Old Japan an idea
of the characters of the two men whose
exploits Mr. de Benneville dwells upon
with such loving wealth of detail, we will
make one more quotation ere closing this
all too brief review. Benkei "is a sort
of Little John, Will Scarlet, and Friar
Tuck rolled into one; and his master
Yoshitsune, is the Black Prince or Henry
V." Though here and there in the two
volumes are to be found patches which
make somewhat dry reading—for truly
the erudition displayed at times bewilders
rather than enlightens—we "fail to see
the wood for the trees"—yet on the
whole the book is worth reading and
pondering over. Though we imagine it
will scarcely make Mr. de Benneville a
persona grata with the Mombusho and its
subservient satellites.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(BRITISH SECTION).

TIME TABLE.

On and after 1st March, 1911, and until further Notice. Previous Time Tables cancelled.

NAME OF STATION.	DOWN TRAINS.				UP TRAINS.			
	WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.		WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
	1.	5.	3.	7.	2.	6.	4.	8.
KOWLOON.....Dept.	8.00 A.M.	2.30 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M.	LOWU.....Dept.	9.30 A.M.	4.15 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
HUNG HOM.....Dept.	8.4 ..	2.34 ..	10.4 ..	3.4 ..	PAN LING.....Dept.	9.31 ..	4.21 ..	11.31 ..
YAUMATI.....Dept.	8.5 ..	2.35 ..	10.5 ..	3.5 ..	TAIPO M.....Dept.	9.32 ..	4.22 ..	11.32 ..
SHATIN.....Dept.	8.11 ..	2.41 ..	10.11 ..	3.11 ..	TAIPO.....Dept.	9.49 ..	4.35 ..	11.48 ..
TAIPO.....Dept.	8.22 ..	2.52 ..	10.22 ..	3.22 ..	SHATIN.....Dept.	9.53 ..	4.39 ..	11.52 ..
TAIPO M.....Dept.	8.23 ..	2.53 ..	10.23 ..	3.23 ..	YAUMATI.....Dept.	10.03 ..	4.49 ..	12.03 ..
TAIPO M.....Dept.	8.40 ..	3.10 ..	10.40 ..	3.40 ..	LOWU.....Dept.	10.14 ..	5.00 ..	12.14 ..
PAN LING.....Dept.	8.50 ..	3.18 ..	10.50 ..	3.45 ..	TAIPO.....Dept.	10.25 ..	5.11 ..	12.25 ..
LOWU.....Dept.	9.1 ..	3.29 ..	10.56 ..	3.56 ..	HUNG HOM.....Dept.	10.27 ..	5.13 ..	12.27 ..
LOWU.....Dept.	9.2 ..	3.33 ..	10.57 ..	3.57 ..	KOWLOON.....Dept.	10.31 ..	5.17 ..	12.31 ..
LOWU.....Dept.	9.8 ..	3.36 ..	11.3 ..	4.3 ..	KOWLOON.....Dept.	10.35 ..	5.21 ..	12.35 ..

For further information apply to
JNO. E. MENAGH,
Traffic Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1911.

By Order,
E. S. LINDSEY,
Manager.
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in
this Corporation will be held at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,
the 25th day of February, 1911, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from MON-
DAY, the 13th February to SATURDAY,
the 25th February, 1911, (both days in-
clusive), during which period no transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 7, 1911.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of
Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
TUESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a
Statement of the Company's Accounts to
31st December, 1910, and the Report of
the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 18th inst.
to 28th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, February 10, 1911.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of
Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
on SATURDAY, the 4th March, at 12.30
p.m., for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors and the Statement
of Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from 27th inst. to
4th March, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 18, 1911.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SECOND MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company
will be held at the Company's Offices No.
3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on
(THURSDAY), the 9th March, 1911, at
12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of
receiving a Statement of Accounts and the
Report of the Directors for the year ending
31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from 24th February
to 9th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 17, 1911.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Offices of the Under-
signed at 12 o'clock (Noon), on FRIDAY,
the 10th March, 1911, for the purpose of
receiving a Statement of Accounts and the
Report of the Directors for the year ending
31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 24th inst.
to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, February 20, 1911.

YEE SANG FAT,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

NEW STOCK OF
LADIES' SHOES
AND
GENTS' BOOTS
ENGLISH MADE.

Slazenger Tennis Balls
\$10 doz.

Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1910.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.

HENRY DALLAS' SEASON.

'THE FOLLIES'

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
H. G. PELLISSIER,
FROM THE
APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON.

LAST 4 NIGHTS

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

H. G. PELLISSIER'S Burlesque
of
'HAMLET'

(With APOLOGIES to
W. SHAKESPEARE, Esq.)
HENRY DALLAS as HAMLET.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), Feb. 24,
Pellissier's Chef d'œuvre, now drawing
Crowded Houses Nightly to the
APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON.

'A VOICE TRIAL'

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Business Manager: HARRY A. DOOLEY.
Hongkong, February 23, 1911.

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS
AND SHIPBUILDERS OF
HONGKONG.

NOTICE

PROF. C. H. ROBERTSON will deliver
a Lecture, with demonstrations, on
'The Gyroscope and its applications,' in
the Institution Rooms, King's Buildings,
on FRIDAY, 24th February, 1911, at
9 P.M.

Members and their friends are cordially
invited.

Hongkong, February 22, 1911.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

FLOWER SHOW.

IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

WEDNESDAY, 1st MARCH:

Open 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.—Admission 81.
The Prizes will be distributed at 5 P.M.

THURSDAY, 2nd MARCH:

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission
30 Cents.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 20 Cents.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Ten will be obtainable on the ground.</

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, February 16th, 1911.
At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Meat	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung Pa	1b 20
" Corned—Hing Ngau Yuk	22
" Roast—Shiu	22
" Breast—Ning Lam	15
" Soup—Tong Yuk	23
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	23
" Sirloin Colom—Ning Lau	3
" Sausages—Ngau Chung	26
Dullock's Brims—Know	per set 9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" " corned—Hing Ngau Li	60
" Head—Ngau Tan	1b 12
" Shoulder—Ning Sun	1b 12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Kung	each 8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	9
" Tail—Ngau Mei	18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	1b 12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calf Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-kau-kau	set 51
Mutton Chiq—Ying Pui Kwat	1b 22
" Legs—Young Yiu	22
" Shoulder—Young Shau	20
" Chittlings—Chu Chong	22
" Brains—Chu Know	22
" Feet—Chu Kark	1b 12
" Fry—Chu Chuk	25
" Head—Chu Tau	15
" Heart—Chu Sun	each 18
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	9
" Liver—Chu Con	1b 30
" Pork Chop—Chu Kwat	20
" Corned—Hing Chu Yuk	24
" Leg—Chu Pui	24
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	15
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Kark	set 50
" Heart—Young Sun	each 6
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	9
" Liver—Young Con	1b 24
" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	22
" Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Sang Young Yau	22
" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Chung	20

Poultry.

Poultry	Price
Chicken—Kai Chai	1b 30
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	22
Ducks—Ap	22
Doves—Pan Kau	each 24
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tap	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b 30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	23
Geece—Ngi	22

Fish.

Fish	Price
Barbel—Ka Yu	1b 10
Bream—Din Yu	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	18
Codfish—Hun Yu	17
Croakers—Mun Yu	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	14
Dab—Sa Man Yu	10
Duck—Wong Mui Lun	12
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Su	16
Eels, Congor—Hoi Mun	16
" Fresh water—Tou Siu Yu	15
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	28
Frog—Tien Kai	32
Jaroupa—Sek Pan	56
Gudgion—Pak Kip Yu	12
Herriege—Tou Pak	12
Halibut—Cheung Kwun Kup	28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	17
Loach—Wu Yu	20
Loabers—Lung Ha	23
Mackerel—Chi Yu	24
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	28
Mullet—Chai Yu	24
Oysters—Sang Hoo	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kang Yu	17
Perch—Tau Lou	15
Pike—Fa Paw Pong	8
Plaice—Pau Yu	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	48
Ray—Pa Fa Sa	9
Rock Fish—Sek Ka Kung	10
Roach—Chun Yu	10

Meat	Price
Salmon—Ma Yau Yu	1b 33
Shark—So Yu	9
Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	24
Soles—Tat Su Yu	20
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kerk Yu	60
White Bait—Ngau Yui Chai	1

Vegetables &c.

Vegetables &c.	Price
Almonds—Hung Yan	1b 24
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	22
" (Chico)—Tin Chai Ping Kho	12
" Small—Hoi Tong	12
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	each 1
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	1b 3
Bananas, (Indica), Macao—San Heung Chiu	1b 3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	10
Citronella—Young Tau	10
Cocumbers—Yeh Tse	each 10
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	5
" America—Kam San Ning Moong	6
Lichies Dried—Lai Chi, Small Stone	1b 25
" Fresh—	1b 25
Limes (Salmon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 5
Mangoes, Manila—Lai Sing Moong	1b 25
Mangosteens—San Chuk Tse	doz 5
Oranges (Canton)—San Shing Tia Ching	1b 6
Onions—	1b 10
Pears (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	10
Peanuts—Fa Sang	10
Persimmons Large—Hung Chie	10
Pineapples, 1st quality—Poon Ti Paw Law	each 10
" 2nd—	Chung-tang Paw Law
Plantain—Tai Cheu	1b 3
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	1b 3
Pumpkins—	each 13
Pumpkins, Canton—Chiu Lo Yau	each 13
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	1b 14
Walnuts—Hop Tau	1b 14
" Green—Sung Hop Tau	1b 14
Water Melon—(Am.) Kou San Sai Kwa	each 10
" (China) Sai Kwa	1b 14
Grapes—Sung Po Tai Tau	1b 45

Vegetables &c.

Vegetables &c.	Price
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah	1b 7
Beans (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
" (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hai	8
" Pin Tau	8
" Sprout—Ah Choi	2
" Long—Tau Ko	2
Best Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 2
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan	5
" Red—Hung Ker	5
Cabbage, Chinese, com—Kai Chey	4
Cabbage Red—Hung Yea Choy	9
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yeh Choi	8
Cauliflowers, bunch—Kau Shun	1b 3
Cauliflowers, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai Fa	each 10
" Medium size—Cheung Yeh Chai Fa	8
" Small size—Sai Yen Choi Fa	6
Carrots—Kam Shun	1b 5
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choi	2
" English—Young	5
Chillies Dried—Gon Lat Chiu	20
" Red—Hung Far	20
" Green—Ching Lat Chiu	15
Curry Stuff, English—Kai Lee Chu Liu	8
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	1b 4
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	10
Garlic—Que Tau	6
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	7
" old—Lo Keung	7
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Luk Kan	15
Lettuces—Young Sang Choi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b 6
" Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	6
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Cho Koo	10
Musk Melon, Amer—Kam San Hong Kwa	each 10
Onions, Bombay—Young Chong Tau	7
" Green—Sung Chong	3
" Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	6
Papaw, 1st qual—Tai Man Sau Kwa	each 10
" 2nd—	Chung
Parsley—Kun Chu	10
Green Peas—Ching Tau	8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai—Shang-hoi Shu Tai	3
" Japan—Yut Poon Shu Tai	3
" American—Fa Ki	6
" Foochow—Fook-chow Shu Tai	3
Pumpkins—Fong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	4
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tou So	1
Shallots—Gon Chong Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Choi	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	4
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	2
" English—Young Lo Pak	2
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	1
" (Am.)—Kam San Chit Kwa	1
Water Cress—Sai Young Choi	8
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	5
Yams—Ta Shu	5

Seafood.

Seafood	Price
Barbel—Ka Yu	1b 10
Bream—Din Yu	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	18
Codfish—Hun Yu	17
Croakers—Mun Yu	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	14
Dab—Sa Man Yu	10
Duck—Wong Mui Lun	12
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Su	16
Eels, Congor—Hoi Mun	16
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Gudgion—Pak Kip Yu	12
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Halibut—Cheung Kwun Kup	28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	17
Loach—Wu Yu	20
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Mackerel—Chi Yu	24
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	28
Mullet—Chai Yu	24
Oysters—Sang Hoo	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kang Yu	17
Perch—Tau Lou	15
Pike—Fa Paw Pong	8
Plaice—Pau Yu	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	48
Ray—Pa Fa Sa	9
Rock Fish—Sek Ka Kung	10
Roach—Chun Yu	10

SPORTING.

Hockey.

Yesterday afternoon on the C.U.S.R.C. ground the 10thth Mahrattas opposed the 13th Rajputs in the final of the hockey cup competition. The teams included British and natives. The opening half was exciting but no goals were scored. In the second moiety play was fast and furious and the only point scored was by Capt. Slater for the Rajputs, who ran out winners by one goal to nil. At the close Major General Anderson presented the cup to the winners.

Football.

R.G.A. MATCH.

The return match between the N. C. O.'s and Gunners of 83rd Coy. R.G.A. took place at Lyceum on Wednesday. The teams lined out as under in charge of Referee Caine—

N. C. O.'s—Goal, Hitchin; back, Moore and Ward; half backs, Green, Fuller, and Cotton; forwards, Tate, Crute, Doughty, Walkington and Poole.

Gunners—Goal, Schaffer; backs, Dickenson and Duggan; half backs, Thompson, Durrus, and A. Taylor; forwards, J. Green, Newell, Evans, Craig and Sale.

The Gunners won the toss, and from a goal-kick the N. C. O.'s made a risk on the Gunners goal. Dickenson, when he pressed, cleared by a good kick down the field, only for Cotton to handle. This gave the Gunners a good chance, for the "free" was well taken by Barn, who gave to Sale on the left. This player tried a hard shot for goal but H. Hitchin cleared in his usual style. From another goal-kick Green, on the Gunners' right, got away and put in a long shot which Hitchin saved, but Moore in trying to clear put through his goal. Later Evan, who was a sander in a very doubtful position, got the ball and raced away and shot, giving Hitchin no chance. At half-time the Gunners led by two goals to nil.

On resuming the Gunners made tracks for the N.C.O. goal after a give and take play but found Moore and Ward in sound form. Evan received but handled. Ward took the "free" and Schaffer effected a splendid save. Moore got the ball and tried a long shot, which struck the cross-bar, and from the rebound Doughty headed over. The whistle sounded with the Gunners winners of a good game by 2 goals to nil.

Shooting.

H.M.S. MINOTAUR v. DOCKYARD RULE CLUB.

In this Rifle League match the flagship won by 58 points. Scores:—

MINOTAUR.

Major Tupperman... 200 500 600 Tl.

Lieut. Priestly... 31 31 30 03

Mr. Richardson... 31 29 25 82

P. O. I. Harris... 32 27 26 85

L. S. Cook... 31 31 27 89

Corpl. Smith... 33 28 29 90

A. B. Jensen... 30 25 25 78

NAVAL YARD.

Mr. Brown... 200 500 600 Tl.

Mr. Taylor... 28 28 22 78

Mr. Ke. Henl... 29 28 21 78

Mr. Chapman... 27 31 29 87

Mr. Stewart... 29 28 21 76

Mr. Meadows... 28 28 19 75

Mr. Marshall... 30 29 30 90

Mr. T. Henl... 28 22 18 68

MINOTAUR.

Major Tupperman... 200 500 600 Tl.

Lieut. Priestly... 31 31 30 03

Mr. Richardson... 31 29 25 82

P. O. I. Harris... 32 27 26 85

L. S. Cook... 31 31 27 89

Corpl. Smith... 33 28 29 90

A. B. Jensen... 30 25 25 78

TAIKOO.

Mr. Bannerman... 200 500 600 Tl.

Mr. Henderson... 33 33 34 100

Mr. Hill... 31 31 25 87

Mr. Grimshaw... 29 26 25 80

Mr. Crawford... 30 27 26 82

Mr. Eldridge... 30 30 10 70

Mr. Little... 27 30 21 78

ARMY ORDNANCE.

Corpl. Gaman... 200 500 600 Tl.

Corpl. Johnson... 31 33 39 04

S.S. Chisold... 30 32 39 92

S.S. Sergeant... 31 31 27 89

Corpl. Bryant... 32 30 22 84

S.S. Richards... 32 31 22 81

Condr. Tucker... 28 29 23 80

Pte. Poland... 24 29 23 76

H.M.S. MONMOUTH.

Mr. Williams... 200 500 600 Tl.

Mr. Urell... 29 25 21 75

Sgt. Gardner... 31 31 30 94

Sgt. Gibbons... 31 26 27 80

C.P.O. Beasne... 32 29 25 86

P.O. Roake... 28 23 22 82

P.O. McElroy... 32 30 29 91

Corpl. Thomas... 33 30 31 94

ASTOR HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. M. J. B. L. L. L.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. M. J. B. L. L. L.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. M. J. B. L. L. L.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. W. M. J. B. L. L. L.

Billiards.

GRAND HOTEL BILLIARDS.

In the semi-final of the Grand Hotel billiard handicap on Wednesday night Mr. Bell, 70s 85, met Mr. Phillips, 70s 85, but only a moderate game was witnessed. Both players were off colour and Bell just managed to win when everyone present expected Phillips to do so easily. The best breaks were: Phillips, 18, 18, and 16; Bell, 20 and 14. The score at the finish was Bell 250 and Phillips 215. This leaves Thornhill and Bell to play in the final, which will probably take place on Monday.

POLIT. R.E.

The Royal Engineers and Hongkong Police continued their game in the Soldiers' Club Tournament last evening. The R.E. commenced play with a lead of 133 points which, however, was reduced to 122 at the conclusion of the evening's play. The first pair to meet were Capt. Addison, R.E., and P. C. Grammett, of the Police. The play throughout was most interesting. Capt. Addison leading his men by 20 points. The second game was between Supt. Toomey and Inspector Withers, the latter winning by 81 points. Scores:—

R.E. P.N.C. Police.

Capt. Addison... 250 Grammett... 230

Supt. Toomey... 210 Withers... 250

Play will resume this evening when two line games should be witnessed between S. St. Goddard and H. C. Healey, and Sgt. Hummer and Police Sergeant Pitt.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

Mr. J. I. Andrew Mrs. Langdon

THE PORTUGUESE
REVOLUTION.

The following article from the pen of Mr. Francis McCullagh, a journalist well known in the Far East, appears in the *Dublin Review*:

"The discovery of radio-activity has shown us, as a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* once pointed out, that even the Daltonian atom, once supposed to be an 'ultimate,' is the scene of incessant activities, a complex piece of mechanism composed of thousands of parts, a star-cluster in miniature, subject to all kinds of dynamical vicissitudes, to perturbation, acceleration, internal friction, total or partial disruption. And to each atom is appointed a fixed term of existence. Sooner or later, the balance of equilibrium is tilted, disturbance eventuates in overthrow; the tiny exquisite system finally breaks up. Of atoms, as of men, it may be said with truth, *Quisque suus patitur novus*, and not only of atoms and plants, and men, but of empires and solar systems as well.

In all these cases decay and death are the rule, but this decay and this death are generally brought about by many causes. In the case of Portugal, for example, it is only the quick historian who will explain the downfall of that country by the Church and the Borgia. Not that the Church and the Borgia were the sole causes of its decay, but that they were the most powerful.

It is a noteworthy fact that, in his careful enumeration of the causes that have led to Portugal's decay, the most painstaking student of modern Portugal makes no reference whatever either to the Church or to the Borgia.

The student referred to is M. Leon Poincaré, one of the most distinguished representatives of the social school founded by the famous sociologist, Le Play, a school which now numbers many followers in France and Belgium. As is well known, this school inculcates the practice of taking immovable observations on the causes of a country's prosperity or decay, and the profound observers belonging to it are responsible for an excellent series of books on social science. M. Poincaré was invited to Portugal some years ago by the Portuguese Government, and he was thus enabled to make on the spot a most careful investigation of that country's condition.

Few nations (he says in his *Portugal Inconnu*) have been subjected to such profound and searching continued disorganizing actions as those from which the Portuguese people have suffered. From the earliest time up to the middle of the last century everything has conspired to destroy the ancient social order, to impede work in its different branches, to discourage the economic movement, and, in fine, to create a quite artificial situation, based upon artificial resources and corrupt processes. From the sixteenth century the upper classes pretended to live entirely on riches drawn from India. Later on these riches were replaced by the treasures of Brazil. From that time these classes regarded themselves quite as the sons of a rich and idle family, preoccupied exclusively with its pleasures, and accustomed to have recourse in all cases to the labour of others.

But now things have changed. A great number of the old families have been ruined by their own prodigality as by the revolutions, and, as the people themselves were very poor, the nation has fallen almost suddenly into a most precarious situation.

Towards 1850, at the end of the great political troubles, from which the country had suffered for fifty years, Portugal was without economic activity, without capital and almost without men capable of carrying out a movement of national reconstruction. Agriculture had fallen so low that the kingdom was obliged to import most of the wheat and the meat necessary for the consumption of towns. There were no properly equipped ports, no roads, no railways. Money was rare and credit nil. Secondary and higher education remained rudimentary and without any practical value. Primary education hardly existed. Part of all the unfavourable symptoms, the most unfavourable was certainly the lack of social organization resulting from the facts of the past.

M. Poincaré further tells us how, during his residence in Portugal, he was struck by the feeble and unmethodical education which was given in the schools, by the careless way in which the children were brought up. The spoiled child type was very frequent. Caprice and irregularity guided men's lives. "Indiscipline became a habit. This incomplete and irrational education produced, he says, among the upper classes prejudices and habits quite at variance with the tendencies and the needs of modern society. That society is based on capacity, on work, on keeping in touch with the world movement. Education in Portugal led young men to select administrative or literary careers in preference to careers involving a knowledge of industry and commerce.

It also led to the gravest intellectual and moral consequences. Devoid of any spirit of work and enterprise, the Portuguese of the upper classes lost the sentiment of the practical and the useful. Inclined to spend their lives in futile theorizing, or even in

complete idleness, they have hardly ever felt the need of vigorous, exact, patient, first-hand observation. They had a natural tendency, and an innate preference, for theories easily learned out of books and well suited to furnish subjects of subtle discussion and of ingenious and elegant dissertations.

"As to morality," writes M. Poincaré, "it seems to be diminishing. Formerly the religious spirit and the moral training of the Church made up to a certain extent for the feebleness of the education, and tended to preserve a high standard of morality. But for a long time past indolence has been rife in many of the well-to-do families. Easily acquired riches, idleness, slavery, have developed among the men a precocity and a lightness of morals which have also contributed to the social disorganization."

So for this able French observer, who finds that the first remedy is "the constitution of social order calculated to reorganize little by little this mass of humanity which is as unstable and migratory as the dunes of its own sea-coast."

It will be noticed that this French writer does not mention the Church as being a cause of that decadence. On the contrary, he holds that the Church has been a good influence—a view taken also by a Republican and agnostic journalist of remarkable ability, Senhor Francisco Manuel Homem Christo.

This gentleman has repeatedly declared in his paper, the *Pro-De-Declaro*, that at the present moment Portugal needs the Church, needs even the Jesuits, because the Church and the Jesuits serve to correct that fatal want of discipline which is the ruin of the country. He also points out that at the present moment the people need drill, work, discipline more than anything else. Naturally casual, slight and prone to attach too much importance to mere windy rhetoric, they could not possibly be ruled over by a worse Government than that to which their destinies are now entrusted.

This writer's diagnosis of the situation agrees closely with that of M. Poincaré. In all probability, therefore, he is right, and that is doubtless why the Republican Government recently suppressed Sr. Christo's newspaper and threw Sr. Christo himself into prison.

The great Portuguese empire, brilliant though it once appeared, was never in reality sound. When Goa was at the summit of its prosperity, its merchants based in silk and jewels but knew nothing of book-keeping and so mislaid that it perhaps blinded many to the fact that the empire was never really solid and its wealth existed with real poverty among the peasantry.

A further item among the signs and causes of decay which M. Poincaré does not mention is the discouraging effect which the loss of her colonies and of her naval prestige must have had on Portugal. It was a moral effect, but it damped the spirit of the nation in a remarkably way.

The opening of the year 1910—then found the Portuguese in a very disorganized and discontented condition. And this disorganized nation was ruled over by a disorganized Government. As is well known, it was ruled by alternate gangs of corrupt politicians, who exploited the people in the most shameless manner.

The finances were in a deplorable condition. The economic condition of the country could hardly be worse. The most suicidal devices were resorted to for the purpose of raising revenue. The peasant was taxed to the extreme limit. The mercantile companies had each to pay a salary to a Government inspector who did absolutely nothing and whose nomination came, after a while, to rest entirely with the company on whom he was supposed to act as a check. In other words, those posts were merely sinecures for politicians who happened at the moment to be out of office. Of *functionnaires* there was a veritable plague. Senhor Franco discharged some thousands of them, but after his fall they came back, bringing thousands more with them. The Republic, I might here remark, is likely to make this nuisance all the greater owing to the number of supporters whom it has to reward. In Oporto, as I am informed by a resident of that city, it is even turning outside out in political posts, gained fairly at competitive examinations, in order to make room for Republican "heroes."

To return, however, to the monarchy. The *Credito Publico* scandal, a sort of Portuguese Panama, in which the Government was concerned, was the last straw. Owing to the well-known tacit agreement among the principal parties that they should plunder the country in turn, improvement by constitutional means was out of the question. A dictatorship was, therefore, the only hope for Portugal.

Dom Carlos had appointed a Dictator, and had paid with his life for that excellent and patriotic measure. Dom Manoel was far too young, inexperienced and weak to follow his father's example, and his prospects were hopeless owing to the fact that his own General Staff and nearly all his leading officials were languished against him. Outwardly these honourable men were supporters of the monarchy, but as a matter of fact nearly all of them were members of various secret societies.

It has been argued that since some change was indispensably necessary in Portugal, and since the king was not strong enough to extricate his country from the political *de saur*, therefore the revolutionaries were quite justified.

To this I reply that the great majority of

the Portuguese people did not desire a revolution, that the king was only too willing to do anything that was asked of him, that the reformers should consequently have devoted their efforts to effecting improvements inside the limits of the Constitution, or even to altering the Constitution in friendly co-operation with the monarch. There was no need to have recourse to such a desperate remedy as revolution. Surgery avoids amputations whenever they can. So should nations. An important part of the ancient Portuguese State was badly cut off, despite the fact that the evil did not reside in that part alone. The Young Turks were wiser in their generation. Their revolution of July, 1908, was unavoidable. There were no peaceful means of getting Abdul-Hamid to work harmoniously as part of a Constitutional system. Yet even when Abdul-Hamid was overthrown, the monarchy was very wisely allowed to remain.

I have said that the great majority of Portuguese did not want a revolution. Many Republicans, of course, declare that they did. Senhor Brito Camacho tells us in the *Luz*, that the new regime was everywhere "welcomed with *delirant enthusiasm*." Yet another very able Republican journalist, Senhor Homem Christo, whom I have already quoted, asserts on the contrary that in the provinces the Republic had practically no support, and in Lisbon it had the support of only an insignificant minority composed in great part of *estrangeiros* (immigrants) and *bolitas* (the city).

I happened to travel through Portugal myself, two days after the downfall of the monarchy, and certainly my own observations agree with those of Senhor Christo. There was absolutely no enthusiasm anywhere until we came to Lisbon, save at one railway station, where several young men hoisted the Republican flag at the rear end of a train and then proceeded to cheer it. There were two armed soldiers present, but they turned their backs on the flag and looked ashamed and puzzled. In Lisbon the crowds that paraded in the streets, sacked the convents and took themselves like a work of art, were unquestionably street hangers of the worst type.

Of course the revolutionaries make the usual appeal to the "will of the nation." At the present moment Sr. Brito Camacho talks with great breath of the Sovereign People, and of the necessity of consulting the people about this and that, and of "having in awe-stricken silence to their sublime decisions." Yet in point of fact all sorts of laws, which might very well be held over till the Constituent Assembly meets, are being put in force by the Provisional Government without any reference whatsoever to the Sovereign People.

Senhor Camacho's paper, the *Luz*, spoke very differently of the people a few months before the Revolution. On that occasion the *Luz* described the people as being like cattle, like the savage negroes, being like little, like blind mice. He attacked the people, like blind mice, he attacked the people, like blind mice, he attacked the people, like blind mice.

This was a sad condition of the Portuguese peasantry in August last. The people contained in the word "Republic" has since made them enlightened, fit for universal suffrage, the source of political wisdom and power.

By their votes at the last elections (as I have already said) the Portuguese showed that they did not want a Republic. But it will be retorted that the Government brought pressure to bear on the electors. Unfortunately this is true. The Government brought pressure to bear on the electors, but it was in order to make them vote Republican. King Manoel had, it will be remembered, selected Teixeira de Sousa, a Liberal, almost Republican, leader to form a Cabinet. That statesman was in close connection with the King's Government, and he ultimately sold his master. Before doing so, however, he went to the country on a Liberal and anti-clerical programme. Some Royalists voted for him because he was the King's Premier. Some voted for the anti-clerical programme. Thus the Royalist vote was split, but, in spite of this and of the fact that all the "resources" of the Government were drawn upon in order to make the people vote for the Republican party, or for the pseudo-Monarchical parties allied to it, the real Royalists had very nearly a majority.

Thus the people of Portugal did not want a Republic. Who, then, wanted it? A small, but energetic Republican class, whose members were largely the members of various anti-Christian secret societies, including Carbonari, Freemasons, Mafiosa and others. Mr. Hilario Bello has, in this Review, described the movement which these men represent in different countries as the "Internationalism of the Catholic Church."

As to the machinations of secret societies leave most Englishmen cold. They have no experience of such machinations themselves; they know that Freemasonry in England is not a political force, and they shrink with exaggeration in the tales about Continental Freemasonry which reach them now and then from clerical sources.

(To be continued.)

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.
DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germ. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the streets until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It cleans out the culture-tubes, which form in the child's throat when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Hongkong, October 13, 1910.

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—Paid-up Capital £2,125,000 0 0
—Profit Fund £3,488,136 6 7
—Total Assets £19,875,357 10 11

Sinking Fund Account £5,388 2 6

Revenue Fire Branch 2,352,996 17 10
Life & Annuity 1,897,035 14 3
Marine Department 299,921 7 8
Other Receipts 35,262 8 1

£4,585,806 7 10

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From the CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
Hongkong, June 23, 1910.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in this
Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of training Euro-
peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and
is possessed of a first rate certificate as a
Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-
ledge of Mandarin.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write or of
China Mail office or direct to 37, Holly-
wood Road, 2nd floor.
Hongkong, December 24, 1910. 1533

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37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Bom. on Jan. 19, 1911. 19

VESSELS IN PORT.

Arrive: Min. Japanese steamer, 7,182,
Yamamoto, Mike February 16, Coal.
M. B. K.

Arr. Min. Japanese steamer, 3,270 T.
Inzawa, Seattle and Shanghai Feb. 18, Flour
and General.—NIPPON Yusen Kaisha

Chinghai, British str., 1,200, Wm. Benson,
Shanghai Feb. 19, General.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.

Chinghai, British str., 1,424, Courtney,
Shanghai via Swatow Feb. 17, General.—
JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LD.

Chinghai, British str., 2,311, White,
Shanghai February 13, Ballast.—ASIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Chinghai, British str., 1,103, T.
Danden, Amoy February 14, Ballast.—
JENSEN & CO.

Daiichi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,775,
Nakayama, Yokohama Feb. 12, C. a.—
M. B. G. K.

Dorfer, British transport, 3,960,
Hullmouth, Bombay Jan. 23, and Singapore
Feb. 17, 832 Tons.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.

Dorfer, German steamer, 1,067, E.
Guthmann, Bangkok and Swatow Feb.
15, Rice and General.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.

Dorfer, Norwegian str., 1,102, Anonson,
Bangkok and Swatow Feb. 20, General.—
C. S. S. N. Co., LD.

Doering, British steamer, 1,267, W. C.
Passmore, Swatow Feb. 21, General.—
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Doering, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart,
Fuefuch Feb. 16, via Amoy and Swatow
18, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Doering, German str., 771, H. Bendixen,
Hamburg, German str. and Hainan Feb.
15, General.—JENSEN & CO.

Doering, Norwegian str., 860, A. Knudsen,
Nassau Island Feb. 6, Timber.—AAGAARD,
THORSEN & CO.

Doering, British steamer, 5,866, R.
Conradi, Kuchinotsu Feb. 17, General.—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Doering, German str., 1,450, M. Vesper,
Chinghai Feb. 15, Rice and General.—
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Doering, British str., 1,219, E. Forsyth,
Sourabaya Feb. 9, Sugar.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.

Doering, British str., 4,805, R. C. D.
Bradley, Calcutta Feb. 3, via Penang and
Singapore 14, General.—JARDINE, MATTHEWS
& CO., LD.

Doering, British str., 1,350, C. C. Williams,
Shanghai Feb. 16, General.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.

Doering, British steamer, 1,033, F.
Wheeler, Manila February 18, General.—
JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LD.

Doering, German str., 1,160, P. E. Chris-
tensen, Saigon Feb. 11, Rice.—JENSEN &
CO.

Doering, Chinese str., 1,339, G. Fraberg,
Shanghai Feb. 15, General.—C. M. S. N.
Co.

Doering, British steamer, 2,591, P. M.
B. Lake, Kobe and Moji Feb. 16, General.—
JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LD.

Doering, British str., 1,063, Jns. H.
Scott, Saigon Feb. 16, Rice and General.—
CHINESE.

Doering, British str., 3,784, J. Travis,
Singapore Feb. 7, General.—CHINESE.

Doering, British str., 1,047, F. Janieson,
Haiphong February 19, Rice and General.—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Doering, British str., 1,350, G. H. Penna-
father, Manila Feb. 14, Sugar and Hemp
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Doering, British str., 1,320, Fraser,
Saigon February 12, Rice and General.—
CHINESE.

Doering, British str., 1,045, D. W.
Rutledge, Wuhu and Chinghai Feb. 13,
General.—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LD.

Doering, Dutch str., 3,061, Bauman,
Hainan Feb. 19, General.—HAMBURG-AMERICA
LINE.

Doering, Dutch str., 2,444, W. H. Lap,
Muntok February 7, Sugar and Tea.—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

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Muntok February 7, Sugar and Tea.—
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Doering, Dutch str., 2,444, W. H. Lap,
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SHIPPING.

VESSELS LAST REPORTED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Ajax, due Hongkong, March 1.

Anghin, Hongkong, Feb. 17.

Achilles, passed Canal, Feb. 21.

Agamemnon, left Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Achilles, arrived at London, Feb. 7.

Antenor, left Singapore, Feb. 2.

Antiochus, due Hongkong, March 22.

Anhui, leaves Hongkong, Feb. 26.

Astyanax, left Liverpool, outward, Jan.
21.

Bellerophon, at Yokohama, Feb. 2.

Chennu, leaves Shanghai, Feb. 23.

Changsha, leaves Hongkong, Feb. 24.

Chinghai, Hongkong, Feb. 17.

Chinghai, leaves Hongkong, Feb. 25.

Caledonia, due Shanghai, Feb. 24.

Chongchong, Hongkong, Feb. 24.

Chowai, Hongkong, Feb. 11.

Dalhousie, left Batavia for Marseilles,
Feb. 12.

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The Magnificent Dramatic Film 'RIGOLETTO'.

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On FRIDAY NIGHT DEBUT of The DONNELLY TRIO In Songs, Dances and Sketches.

The Grand Film 'L'ASSOMMOIR' The INN (or the Drink) after E. ZOLA (novel) L'ASSOMMOIR.

no other word for it—in her tenderest parts. Anyone who has studied the history of the earlier intercourse of China with the West can but remember the arrogant air of superiority which the Chinese official assumed towards the foreigner; nor can they forget how hard the mandarin tried to make Lord McCartney and Lord Napier do the kowtow. In the article before us we find a Chinese *literati* actually reviling the officials for what he now holds was the absurd way which, years ago, they insisted upon foreigners bowing and scraping to them at Peking. He points out, too, that this attitude towards foreigners was altogether due to the Manchus, for if the Chinese had had their way nothing of the kind would have been insisted upon. "The Manchus treated foreigners as enemies, and coerced them as slaves and so the inevitable results followed." All this is of course a strictly true reading of history as far as the actual treatment went, but whether the Chinese, if they had been in power, would have acted differently we beg leave to doubt.

The writer then alludes to the Boxer affair. He charges the Manchus with encouraging the Boxers, and the Princes and the aristocrats of the Imperial clan are scoffed at for thinking that they were able with such a rabble to coerce the foreigner to their own way of thinking and with supposing that such a mob could drive the hated barbarian from the slopes of China into the Eastern sea. "The lives of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager were only saved by a chair's breadth, and the jade seals and other valuables of China were in many instances, stolen, destroyed or lost for ever. All this was because the foolish Manchus thought that they could do the impossible, and because they were willing, in attempting to carry out their outrageous designs to accept the assistance of such scoundrels as the Boxer crowds furnished. The Government had to pay dear enough for this act of foolishness."

The third point which this Cantonese publicist discusses is the attitude of the Government in respect to the cruelties of the Manchu race, the fatherland of the reigning House. These portions of the "Empire" are known to the Chinese as the Three Provinces. The jibe—it smacks greatly of Canton—is that the Manchus are willing to do anything, and grant anything to foreigners in order that they may be allowed to retain their hold, however flimsy, upon this portion of the empire. They do not much care what part of China they relinquish to foreigners provided that they are not compelled to lose face by the relinquishment of their ancestral home. The hint thrown out, however, is that they will not be able to maintain their hold upon the Three Provinces much longer for no matter how devious may be their scheming, foreigners will take the land sooner or later. It must not be supposed that foreigners themselves are allowed to get off without a few bitter words from this caustic Chinaman of the South. They too are charged with having insatiable capacities for flattery, and with taking and holding whatever is given to them by the Manchus. On the whole, this jibing criticism is not without a suspicion of truth. The difficult part of the business is to know how to mend matters. It is thought, in some quarters, that the Manchu mind is really in no way softened towards the foreigner, and what is now being done in the way of conciliating the Chinese by granting a parliamentary constitution, is attempted only because there is no alternative but actual destruction. "If however," concludes the article which we have been digesting, "the Manchus had their own way, the people would still be as grass, and the officials as the wind that bloweth upon it, and as usual the blind bloweth as it listeth, so would the Manchus like to do with the people to-day."

One of the best-known and wealthiest of distillers walked round Hull one evening with another distiller to observe the public-houses of that town. Seeing that business was slack, one asked what it was like to, and suggested the Budget. "D— the Budget," said his friend, "that hurts no one. It's the cinematograph shows that take the money now. We can't expect again to make money as we did."

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A Good Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the China Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., held to-day, it was decided to declare a dividend of 8% and a bonus of 2% per share.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We learn that Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has been graciously pleased to accept a copy Lady Lawson's "Highways and Homes of Japan," and has expressed her interest in the book.

The entries for the Flower Show demonstrate that though the winter has been very unfavourable from a horticultural point of view, there is no diminution in the interest taken by exhibitors.

His Excellency the Governor will attend the lecture at the Y.M.C.A. this evening, when Prof. C. H. Robertson will speak on "The Gyroscope and its Applications." This lecture will be open to the public.

Professor C. H. Robertson has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on the Gyroscope, illustrated with working models, at the City Hall, this evening, under the auspices of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.

Roster learns that it is not now the intention of the South African Union Government to submit to the Imperial Conference proposals relating to the substitution of a defence contribution in lieu of preference.

Messrs A. Kassam and Co., Indian Import and Export merchants, entertained a number of their friends to tea and cake this morning, the occasion being the opening of new offices at 37 Wyndham Street. Success to the firm was duly proposed and fittingly responded to.

While the United Kingdom during the last fifty years has been supplying population to the United States, to Canada, to Australia, to New Zealand, and to South Africa, her own population has increased by more than a third, from under twenty-nine millions in 1850 to over forty-five millions at the present time.

The *Courier of Haiphong* hears that many parts of the province of Yunnan are in a very disturbed condition, and that a fierce anti-foreign spirit prevails in some districts. The Chinese dare not attack Europeans close to the railway line, but they have no such hesitation in remote places. Several missionaries are reported to have been murdered.

The recent lock-out, according to an official statement, cost the Boiler-makers' Society nearly £100,000. Mr John Hill, the general secretary of the society, in his current monthly report, says: "None but God will ever know the terrible tragedies behind the scenes in thousands of families during the fourteen weeks' lock-out. Just a little bit of it was made public in a death due to starvation here and a quiet suicide there. While none could find fault with the final settlement, they (the men) still remain jaded in the game played by owners of capital for the ever more rapid accumulation of wealth."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont has been appointed principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King.

Captains Thomas and Gentles, of the *Apsara*, vessels, have, it is stated, vacated their positions as skippers.

Several local people returned to the Colony to-day by the German Mail, as will be seen by perusing the passenger list on the back page.

Sir Joseph and Lady Fayer were passengers homeward by the German mail on Wednesday. Sir Joseph has four months' leave of absence.

Lieut. Colonel Bayard, D.S.O., of the Buffs, left Singapore for home by the P. and O. Nubia on completion of his period in command of the battalion.

Sir Thomas Lipton left London on January 24, for Marseilles, on route for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, India, and Java. He expects to be away some months.

Mr Gulland, the chief Liberal Whip, now repudiates the statement about making a list of persons willing to accept poeages, saying it was merely bait at a private dinner.

The funeral took place on 25th January of Captain Arthur Edward Barlow, formerly commander of the P. and O. Line and Wardeo of Trinity House, who died at Parkstone, Dorset, on 20th January. The burial was made in the family grave at Elmwood Cemetery. Those present included Mr Percy Darlow (of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, son), Dr. Cecil Barlow, Mr Disney Barlow, Colonel Barlow, Capt. H. Acton Blake (Deputy Master, Trinity House), Captain Hoare, Captain Marshall, Capt. J. H. Holding, and Captain Flint (Elder Brethren), Sir Thomas Barlow (Engineer-in-Chief), Captain Gwyn, and Dr. P. O. Atkins.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Through the courtesy of Mr Ehrenfels, H.E. the Governor, with Lady Lugard and Staff, visited the Oriental Brewery yesterday afternoon.

His Excellency expressed to Mr Ehrenfels his interest in the thoroughness of the methods adopted for purifying the water used and for cleansing the bottles etc. and admired the up-to-date condition of the Brewery, its machinery and processes.

Afterwards, His Excellency with the Director of Public Works and Private Secretary inspected the Mong Kok Tini Refuge, Kwong Wa Hospital, the Small Fox Hospital and various other public works in course of construction.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Mr Denham Fuller will commence his regular monthly organ recitals on Tuesday, March 7th, at 5.30 p.m. These recitals will take place as in former years on the first Tuesday of each month. The programme of the first will include several new pieces including "Karg-Elert's 'Impressions,' Beethoven's 'Suite Gothique,' and 'The Sea' and 'Frank Bridge's 'Serenade.' It is hoped that as in previous years selections from Handel's 'Messiah' will be sung in the Cathedral on Good Friday at 9.15 p.m. Those willing to help are asked to send in their names as soon as possible to the Cathedral Organist. The practices will be held at 5.15 Thursdays in the Cathedral, starting on Thursday, March 2.

ALLEGED PARTNERSHIP FRAUD.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning before the Chief Justice Sir Francis Pigott, Ko Chai Po was charged with offences under ordinances 7 of 1899, section 4 and 5 of 1895 section 75—that prisoner being on 13th day of December 1909 entrusted with certain property to wit with the sum of \$2,500 in money of and belonging to Wat Ki in order that he might apply the same as subscription to the capital of a firm styled the Wing Mou Woodcutting Co., to the intent that Wat Ki should become a partner with prisoner and others did unlawfully and fraudulently convert the property to his own use and with on December 17, 1909, being entrusted with \$4,000 belonging to Wong Tap Sang under similar circumstances did unlawfully and fraudulently convert the said property to his own use and benefit.

Mr M. W. Slade, K.C., appeared to prosecute, instructed by Mr Crowther Smith, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., defended, instructed by Mr Harg.

The following were sworn in as jurors: N. A. Belcher, F. M. Gage, J. H. Underwood, A. Fessler, H. B. Bridger, foreman; A. Atcheson, D. Dorwood.

Mr Slade said that this happened to be the first indictment under the ordinance passed last year. Perhaps it would be well to refer his Lordship to the ordinance before addressing the jury. The ordinance was the same in the operative parts as the larceny ordinance at Home passed in 1901. It was passed to remove many difficulties in the larceny ordinance and in place of the long and cumbersome section a more simple section was substituted with a much wider scope and a number of decisions which rendered it practically inoperative. The facts in this case were in no sense simple although some of the details were a little involved. In the autumn of 1909 prisoner obtained a concession or contract from the Government for cutting wood on a number of forestry lots in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. He seemed to have had partners at that time and to have carried on the business of the Wing Mou Woodcutting Co. After he obtained the concession it appeared that he needed more capital to meet the rather heavy payments of the Government and to carry out the work within the time limited by his concession. Therefore he got into communication with two men of the name of Tong Sing Kun and Leung Chuk Wan and he showed them a list of people who were proposed partners, the total capital being \$18,000. The amounts against the names totalled \$16,700, leaving \$1,300 to be subscribed and he asked these two men whether they would take up the remaining \$1,300. They declined. One name on the list was for \$10,000 and prisoner said that this man was to be had for the two men were again asked to come into the arrangement. However it was arranged that the two men and prisoner should pay the \$18,000 amongst them, the two men each taking shares for \$4,000 and prisoner the remaining \$10,000, and the small subscription which had been paid for the proposed capital would be paid back and the men would go out. Accordingly the two men paid the \$8,000 each and they received a partnership agreement signed by prisoner and chopped with his own chop. Then prisoner got into communication with a man named Wong Tap Sang, one of the complainants, who had agreed to pay \$4,000 towards the capital. At first he was asked to subscribe \$8,500 but he only agreed to \$4,000 so prisoner asked him if he could find someone who would take up the other \$2,500. This man went to Canton and a friend of his agreed to pay the money. Both men paid their respective shares and obtained receipts in the most explicit terms on the same day that prisoner had received the money from the previous two men so that prisoner had got an extra subscription of \$6,500 and what he actually did with the money they did not know. The last two men had applied for their money or their shares but prisoner had not sent it to them or accounted for it in any way.

Evidence was called and the case was adjourned.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

NO IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

London, February 23.

A message from Washington states that the Foreign Committee of the Senate has reported favourably on the new Treaty with Japan which is to replace the Commercial Treaty of 1894, and which does not provide restrictions on Japanese immigration, simply leaving it to Japan to prevent the migration of objectionable characters to the United States.

THE WHITE SEA FISHERIES.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

London, February 22.

The Times St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Russian Government has replied to the British protest against the Fisheries Bill presented on the 19th December. While asserting the right to extend the three mile limit it is understood that there are certain points on which negotiation is invited.

[Note.—By this Bill the Russian Government proposes to establish a 12-mile territorial limit from the Archangel Gulf and surrounding islands. This step, which it is declared, is contrary to international usage, will it is feared cause damage to the British fishing industry, and serious British representations have been made to the Russian Government on the matter.—Ed. C. M.]

HONGKONG'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

London, February 22.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. R. D. Holt, Liberal M.P. for Hexham, asked whether Hongkong and the Straits Settlements would be required to pay a contribution for defence twenty per cent of the revenue realised in substitution of that hitherto derived from opium, or whether Mr. Harcourt could arrange for a substituted revenue that shall free these colonies from the liability to pay twenty per cent.

Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that the whole question was engaging his attention, but he was unable to make a statement at present.

[Note.—Mr Holt is a member of the shipping firm of Messrs Alfred Holt and Company.—Ed. C. M.]

THE POPE.

RECOVERY FROM ILLNESS.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

London, February 22.

His Holiness the Pope has completely recovered from his recent illness.

THE PLAGUE.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO MEET.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

London, February 22.

The International Plague Commission assembled at Mukden early in April.

A naturalist told here, in a thicket on a mountain side, he saw a man kill a rattlesnake. He beat the life out of it with a club, and continued the pounding till it was mangled beyond recognition. When the naturalist remonstrated, the man said, "Eow, you can't kill a rattlesnake too dead."

DO YOU WANT RELIEF?

ARE you frequently lame? Do you have that annoying twinging in your throat? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you rise much in the morning? Do you want relief? If so, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you will be pleased. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PAINFUL BREATHING.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is a very valuable medicine for throat and lung troubles, quickly relieves, and cures painful breathing, and a dangerously sounding cough which indicates congested lungs. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

YUNNAN FRONTIER AFFAIR.

APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(*Wah Tze Yat Po's Service.*)

PERNA, February 23.

The Grand Council has wired to H.E. Lia Yu-lin in London that he should request the British Government to withdraw its troops from the Yunnan frontier and then settle matters in a friendly way.

YUAN SHI-KAI RECOMMENDED.

Leading natives and officials of Shantung and Yunnan are strongly recommending that Yuan Shi-kai should be called from retirement and given full power to carry out defensive measures.

SHIPPING RATES.

(*Wah Tze Yat Po's Service.*)

SHANGHAI, February 22.

In view of the fact that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the C.M.S.N. Co. are jointly increasing their rates on freight and demanding payment in cash, merchants in Tientsin are negotiating with the Kaiping Mining and Engineering Co. for the conveyance of their goods.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE LATEST PHASE.

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PEKING, February 22.

H. E. Shah Yin-to, Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg, has wired to the Wai-wai-pu that Russia is quite satisfied with China's reply.

EXCITEMENT IN MANCHURIA.

H.E. Shi Liang, Viceroy of Manchuria, has reported that much excitement prevails among the people of his province and he requests that it should be publicly announced when the Russian question is settled.

FOREIGN OPINION ON THE QUESTION.

It is said that politicians in various countries are declaring that the Russian demands are too extravagant.

ARRIVAL OF THE 8th RAJPUTS.

The troopship *Duffin* came into port yesterday afternoon from Calcutta with the 8th Rajput Regiment, which is to relieve the 106th Mahrattas at Kowloon. For purposes of convenience the *Duffin* went alongside the Wharf at Kowloon, and the work of disembarking has been going on to-day. Including officers, Indian, N.C.O.'s and men the details numbered over 900; Lieut. Colonel H. D. McIntyre being in command. The 8th Rajput are a fine body of men and the Regiment in days past won distinctions for itself at Lucknow, Suva and Afghanistan. Their uniform is scarlet with yellow facings.

Lieut. Col. McIntyre was formerly second in command of the 106th Gurkha Rifles and has served in the Indian Army for many years. He joined as second Lieutenant in 1880, was later promoted to Lieutenant in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Captain while serving with the Indian Army, and Lieutenant Colonel 1906. The *Duffin* is due to leave Hongkong on the 25th with the Mahrattas for Bombay, and No. 2 Company of the H.K. and S.B. R.G.A., for Colombo en route to Mauritius.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, President of the meeting of the Legislative Council held this afternoon. There were also present—

H. E. Major-General Anderson.
Hon. Mr. C. CLEMENTI, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Hon. Mr. C. Mel Messer, Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. Mr. W. C. CHAM, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
Hon. Mr. W. REES DAVIES, K.C., Attorney General.
Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWSTER, Registrar General.
Hon. Mr. W. Y. C. C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.
Hon. Mr. H. KESWICK.
Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.
Mr. R. CHAPMAN (Clerk of Council).

HARBOR OF REFUGE.

Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Harbour of Refuge Ordinance, 1909.

Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The Harbour of Refuge Ordinance, 1909, provides that claims for compensation for injury to property from its access to the sea being interfered with by the works authorized shall be the absolute discretion of the Governor. His Excellency deems it irregular that such quasi judicial power should be placed upon him, who has sanctioned each step taken by the Executive, and when the facts are in dispute and evidence is to be tendered in respect of them it should be the function of a judicial officer and not the Head of the Executive to decide the question. The Bill amends the Ordinance by delegating to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court the power of deciding the amount of compensation under the terms of the Ordinance to be awarded when a claimant is dissatisfied with the compensation proposed to be awarded by the Governor, and invests in such Judge the necessary powers for the purpose of investigating any such claim.

LICENSING LEGISLATION.

Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Intoxicating Liquors.

Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

His Excellency the Governor, after explaining the necessity for a consolidating Bill, stated that when the liquor duties were instituted it was anticipated that they would bring in fully five or six lakhs. The amount shown in the Estimates for the current year is the sum expected to accrue from the duties was \$725,000, and unless that amount were realized they would either have a deficit or have to enforce some new tax to take effect during the current year. He was sorry to inform the Council that the total amount collected during 1910 on liquor duties amounted only to \$387,788, which, after the cost of collection—\$64,320—left only a balance of revenue, after deducting the military contribution which was payable on the gross amount, of less than 2½ lakhs. It would be necessary, therefore for them to consider whether on the one hand the tariff should be increased, or on the other hand, whether it was possible in the Colony's financial difficulties to confine the rebate to the military and naval authorities which together amounted to about \$35,000.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for the incorporation and regulation of the University of Hongkong.

Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

His Excellency the Governor, after reviewing the early history of the University project, and referring to the generosity of Sir H. M. J. Mody, European firms, Chinese benefactors and others, stated that a considerable sum was still needed for the Endowment Fund if the University was to become an institution worthy of so ambitious a title, and capable of affording instruction in many branches of human knowledge, and of promoting research. These further sums he did not despair of raising, and already there were considerable sums promised or in view. They must all agree that the generosity shown by both Chinese and British in aid of the University constituted an undeniable proof of the widespread interest in the scheme. For his own part he (His Excellency) looked upon it as nothing short of marvellous that a small Colony like Hongkong at a time of trade depression and of increased burdens should have dared to embark on so great a project, and, having dared, should have so well succeeded. The object in view was to make this colony a centre of higher education in the Far East which might attract to itself those who sought to graduate in Western knowledge instead of incurring long years of exile in Europe or America. To-day the movement for the acquisition of Western knowledge had grown to be the most pronounced feature of Chinese progress. Students were flocking fifty at a time to America and to Europe and to Japan. The movement could no more be arrested, if there were any who would desire it, than the movements of the tides of the ocean. Poverty, in His Excellency's judgment, would not apply the forethought which had prompted Hongkong to take a lead in this great movement, a lead which had commended our friendship with China, instead of hanging back and leaving the task and its fruits to others. He believed that the University which the Bill before them was aimed to incorporate was pregnant with possibilities greater than any could guess to-day. If the project was developed on the best lines he believed it might be the greatest thing on which the Colony had ever embarked, greatest in the good it might effect for China and

in the beneficial results in Hongkong. Like every other project, it had no doubt its detractors and its doubters of success, but for his own part he was profoundly grateful to those generous benefactors whose efforts and generosity had enabled him to bring forward this Bill during its connection with the Colony. Dealing with the details of the scheme, His Excellency said the immediate object in view was to take over the College of Medicine and establish a Medical Faculty supplemented by a Chair in Engineering and Architecture, the latter for students who did not desire to adopt either a medical or an engineering profession and who might wish to enter the service of their own Government. The main features of the University were that it was to be residential, that hostels established by regulations passed by the Council would be encouraged in order that missionary bodies who had educated students up to matriculation might continue to look after them. Two hostels were already in operation. Finally, the University would be for some time closely associated with the London University, whose external examinations would probably set the papers for the Degree examination, and would probably confer those degrees in some, if not all, subjects. The University would also be closely associated with the Government of the Colony several Government officers being ex officio on the Council in order to promote continuity, and to assist the institution by the advice and help of officers familiar with local conditions, and prevent any conflict between the Administration of the University as an independent self-contained institution. The Bill was based on the charter of the British University, which was the latest of the English Universities modified to suit local conditions. His Excellency said it was well considered and carefully drafted measure.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Criminal Law Ordinance of 1865 certain provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of the United Kingdom of 1861, and for other purposes.

Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

Attached to the Bill was the following memorandum by the Chief Justice:—

"When the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance was introduced in 1865 the English Consolidation Ordinances of 1861 were copied almost verbatim. But in connection with offences relating to Railways two sets of sections were omitted, because there were no railways in the Colony. These sets of provisions dealt with practically all offences relating to railways, and on the railway, and other kindred matters, but the criminal intent in the two statutes was different—in the Malicious Damage Act it was damage to the railway, carriages, etc.; in the Offences against the Person Act, it was damage to the person of passengers. The provisions of the former Act were introduced into the Ordinance by Ordinance No. 10 of 1910; this draft introduces those of the latter Act, and like No. 10 of 1910 it is made applicable to tramways. I think that the New Edition of the Revised Laws is being prepared serious omissions in the law of the Colony should be remedied; in this case the object is to bring the law of the Colony into line with the English law on which it is based. Provision is made for introducing both sets of sections those of No. 10 of 1910 into their proper position in the Criminal Law Ordinance of 1865. Part II of No. 10 of 1910, which deals with a different matter, will remain as a substantive amendment."

The Attorney General stated that by direction of His Excellency the Governor the Chief Justice was at present engaged in revising the Ordinances of the Colony.

THE LEPERS ORDINANCE.

Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Lepers Ordinance, 1910.

Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Defences (Sketching Prevention) Ordinance, 1895, and to control balloonists and others who have special opportunities for obtaining information respecting the defences of the Colony.

Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

LANGUAGE ALLOWANCE.

A sum of \$180 in aid of the vote Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, other charges, language study allowance (Hakka dialect, Chinese) to passel order.

ABOLITION OF MISDEMEANOR PENALTIES.

Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to abolish Minimum Penalties, and to bring the Law of the Colony as to Penalties into uniformity with the Law of England, and for other purposes.

Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The Chief Justice (Sir F. Pigott) in a memorandum attached to the Bill states:—

"The object of this Ordinance is to bring the law of the Colony on the subject of punishments into line with the law of England. It accomplishes this first by abolishing minimum penalties, and will give the Judge the power of dealing leniently with cases which deserve to be so treated."

"The Ordinance also does away with the confusion and redundancy of language which now exist in the penalty clauses of the Criminal Law of the Colony. In the English Acts, from which our laws have been copied, there were alternative penalties provided of penal servitude for a maximum and minimum term (which was usually three years), and imprisonment with or without hard labour for not more than two years. The Criminal Law Ordinance, as originally passed, followed this form of alternative penalty. By Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, penal servitude was abolished, and imprisonment with hard labour substituted for it. In the Ordinances as they appear in the Revised Edition, 'imprisonment with hard labour' has been substituted for 'penal servitude'; but no further change was made, with the result, as in the 'example' given in A. 7, that the alternative became 'imprisonment with hard labour for not more than 14 and not less than three years' and 'imprisonment with or without hard labour for not more than two years.' This is meaningless and the Ordinance eliminates the second alternative. It should be noted that the penalty of 'imprisonment with or without hard labour' as an alternative to penal servitude has been eliminated in England, but by a different process."

"The use of 'example' is based on Indian legislation and the recognition of the fact that it is made in the new Interpretation Ordinance, now being drafted."

"A further effective change is made by making the penalty of imprisonment always subject to the discretionary will or with-

out hard labour' (as it is in fact in the majority of cases) unless any Ordinance expressly provides otherwise. This is made to apply to future enactments, and will make the drafting of Ordinances uniform."

"The superfluous words 'at the discretion of the Court' and 'on conviction thereof' are eliminated."

"The result of these changes, so far as the bulk of the criminal laws of 1895, by at least one-third. But the more important result will be to let each offence clearly appear, and to compress the penalty clauses as much as possible, leaving them to be governed by the general principles laid down by this Ordinance."

"The schedule makes corresponding alterations in the other Criminal Ordinances. The changes effected in Part II are in Ordinances where the penalty is in this form: 'imprisonment with hard labour for not more than two years' or 'imprisonment for not more than two years.' In these cases the 'three years' is not an absolute penalty because there is an alternative, and therefore the alteration is warranted."

"Solitary confinement is a prison disciplinary measure and it is unusual for it to be put within the province of the Court to impose it as part of the original sentence; it is therefore proposed to delete the words 'with or without solitary confinement' wherever they occur. This has been done with the concurrence of the Police and Prison authorities."

"The schedule carries the amendments down to the stage at which the Revision Manuscript has at present arrived. In due course, as the Revision proceeds, legislation will be introduced adding other amendments to the different Parts of the Schedule."

"Three other clauses have been introduced, sections 10, and 12, which deal with old, cumbersome, and out of date expressions, substituting therefor modern formulas."

"It is not proposed that the Ordinances should come into force until the Council has sanctioned the New Edition as the authoritative version of the Ordinances of the Colony."

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Colonial Secretary presided at a meeting of the Finance Committee subsequently held, in which the following were considered and passed:—

A NEW FIER.
A sum of \$2,003 in aid of the vote Public Works, extraordinary, buildings, pier at Castle Peak Bay.

REVENUE TRANSFERS.
A sum of \$300 in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, C—District Officer, other charges, Northern District, transport of revenue.

SECURITY ALLOWANCE.
A sum of \$27 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, C—Imports and Exports Office, other charges, security allowance to 4th Grade clerk.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE FURNITURE.
A sum of \$1,500 in aid of the vote Governor, other charges, furniture.

POSTAL AGENCIES.
A sum of \$4,831.72 in aid of the vote Post Office, B—Postal Agencies in China, for the following items:—Personal Emoluments, \$3,904.64; horse traction for mail carts, \$800.00; incidental expenses, \$233.61; light, \$124.87; rent, \$95.00; rent of extension site, \$89.74; transport, \$28.86.

COMBINATION OF VOLUNTEERS' EXPENSES.
A sum of \$13,150 to meet the estimated expenses to be incurred by the Corporation contingent of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

TELEPHONE RENT.
A sum of \$114.20 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, D—Law Officers, other charges, Attorney General's Office, rent of telephone exchange.

DEFENCE OF PRISONERS.
A sum of \$400 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, A—Supreme Court, other charges, fees to counsel and solicitors for prisoners in capital cases.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
A sum of \$1,500 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, A—Supreme Court, other charges, administration of justice.

AMOUNTMENT FOR VOLUNTEERS.
A sum of \$737.14 in aid of the vote Military Expenditure, B—Volunteers, other charges, ammunition.

GERMAN ROYAL VISIT EXPENSES.
A sum of \$255.77 for expenses incurred in connection with arrangements for the reception of H. I. & J. H. the Crown Prince of Germany.

TRANSPORT CHARGES.
A sum of \$12,800 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, transport of Government servants.

THE NEW TYPHOON REFUGE.
A Check on Expenditure.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, this afternoon, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne will ask—

With reference to the answer given at the last Meeting of this Council to my question concerning progress on the new Typhoon Refuge, will the Government be so kind to lay on this table half-yearly, a statement of payments due to the Contractor in the form suggested in my letter to the Colonial Secretary dated the 13th January?

The Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. C. Clementi) replied as follows:—

The Government is prepared to lay on the table half-yearly statements in the form suggested by the Honourable Member but such statements cannot be relied upon to furnish a satisfactory indication of the proportional rate of progress of the work owing to the various items of work involved being priced at widely-varying rates.

Sir Robert Lalor returned to England by the P. & O. Nabia, abandoning his projected visit to China owing to the plague in the North.

A bride correspondent of the Pioneer mentions with all reserve the report that among the King-Emperor's suite on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to India will probably be Field Marshal Lord Roberts. The Englishman understands that a tiger shoot in Nepal will most probably prove to be one of the main events in the programme.

Among concerns lately started in London with interests in Netherlands Ind is the J. van Doran Company, which has secured a concession, taking in about 100,000 acres of one-tenth land in Borneo, of which only a part is worked by natives. Samples of the ore sent to London have proved to contain zinc, copper, and lead. A mining engineer has been sent out to prospect.

HARBOR THIEVING.

Questions at the Legislative Council.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, today the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne asked the following questions:—

Will the Government state (a) the number of cases of theft from ships and lighters in the Harbour reported to the Police during the year 1910, (b) the value (if known) of the goods stolen?

Will the Government cause enquiry to be made into the alleged prevalence of thefts from ships and lighters in the Harbour and the best method of preventing injury to the Colony's trade from the cause?

The Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. C. Clementi) replied as follows:—Thefts from ships and lighters in the harbour may be conveniently divided into three main categories, viz. thefts of (A.) ships' stores, (B.) personal chattels, (C.) cargo. Of thefts of the first class (teachings, ropes, carpenters' paint and so forth) there were 29 cases reported to the Police in 1910 of a total value of \$2,173, and 6 cases in which the value was not stated. Of the second class (mostly money, jewelry and clothing) there were 14 cases of a total value of \$2,223, and one (a cigarette case) of which the value was not stated. Of the third class there were four large thefts reported viz. 1. piece goods (\$800); 2. opium (\$2,400); 3. silk, (\$15,000); 4. silk, \$2,000, and seven smaller thefts of a total value of \$671. In case 2 a large amount of the opium was recovered. Some of the thieves in case 3 are under arrest in Canton. In case 4 the shortage was not discovered until the steamer had arrived at another port but it is believed that the silk was stolen in the waters of the Colony. Information was also received of two large shortages of tin discovered on the arrival of the steamers at distant ports, and it seems probable that in question was stolen here.

The suggested enquiry is being made and methods of prevention are under consideration.

CLOCK TOWER DESIRED ON POST OFFICE.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock to-day moved the following resolution at the Legislative Council meeting:—

That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that a Clock Tower should be erected on the New Post Office according to the projected design, with a suitable clock in it.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Pollock traced the history of the projected tower and said at a cost of nearly \$40,000 a huge pedestal had been erected for the tower to stand on. That pedestal was a very ugly object indeed. It projected above the roof and not only did it offend the eye but it contrived one of the primary causes of accident—namely, that every part of a building should serve an ornamental or a useful purpose. The cost of the desired tower was \$70,000, which was a comparatively small sum in view of the fact that the cost of the Post Office was a million dollars. He thought to postpone the erection of the tower would only add to its cost.

Hon. Mr. Keswick seconded, and argued that they needed a public clock by which to set their watches. The time-ball and the gun at noon served that purpose, but the latter was merely an old custom of a private firm.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt agreed that there should be an official clock in the Colony, and while supporting the motion did so on the distinct understanding that they were not signing the death warrant of "our old friend in Fiddler Street."

Hon. Director of Public Works and His Excellency the Governor replied. The latter reminded the Council that they had to bear a railway loan amounting to \$1,300,000, the interest on which amounted to five lakhs a year, which somehow they had to find. There was also the loss in connection with opium revenue, while the revenue from liquor had not been up to expectations. It was therefore impossible for the colony at present to embark on any work which was not of a very necessary nature. He was personally in sympathy with the idea, and suggested that the resolution be amended to the effect that in the opinion of the Council it was desirable that a tower be erected on the Post Office as soon as the finances of the Colony permitted it.

Mr. Pollock accepted the amendment, and the resolution was adopted in this form.

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Hongkong, February 3, 1911.

CORRESPONDENCE.
AN APPEAL.
(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir—The Training College of the Church Missionary Society in South China, which has been working in Sir Paul's College during the past ten years, has returned to Canton, where it was commenced, and is beginning a new school year under new conditions at Tung Shan, not very far from the Kowloon Railway Station. The readers of your esteemed paper have been good enough to send me in past years gifts of tennis balls, rackets, etc. May I appeal for more of these? We also badly need a tennis net for the older boys and students, and should be glad of another for our junior boys who live a short distance away from our temporary quarters. The buildings of our new College here will, it is hoped, be commenced shortly.

Gifts may be sent to the Rev. C. B. Siam, St. Stephen's College, West Point, Hongkong.

Believe me, etc.,
GEORGE A. BUNBURY, Principal.

It is impossible to say when dogs were first domesticated, but some of the earliest traces are found on Egyptian monuments, with figures of dogs, somewhat of the greyhound type, which date back to at least 2,500 B.C. Even in those remote days the dog was highly esteemed. Coming down a little later, we read that Ulysses, three thousand years ago, was recognized by his dog Argos after his swineherd had failed to do so. Plutarch speaks of Alcibiades, who cut off the tail of his dog, and Myron, the sculptor, immortalized the animal by chiselling his image in marble. The Romans valued their dogs, and kept them for the chase and also as pets. Alexander the Great owned a veteran Bt to tackle a lion.

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LONDON, via Suez, Port of Call, and Antwerp	ASSAYE	Noon, 4th March	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON, via Suez, Port of Call, and Antwerp	SYRIA	About 8th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, MOJI, AND YOKOHAMA	BORNEO	About 10th March	Freight and Passage.

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SIBERIA	13,600	FRIDAY, 23rd Mar.	at 1 p.m.
MANCHURIA	13,600	SATURDAY, 8th April	at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA	13,600	SATURDAY, 29th April	at 1 p.m.
KOREA	13,600	SATURDAY, 6th May	at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	13,600	FRIDAY, 27th June	at 1 p.m.
MANCHURIA	13,600	SATURDAY, 24th June	at 1 p.m.
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VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA			
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ANPING via SWATOW & SOSHU MARU, AMOY		WEDNESDAY, 1st Mar., at 8 a.m.
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For	STEAMERS	Tons	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	PRINCESS ALICE, Capt. P. Grosch	(20,300)	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Feb.

For	STEAMERS	Tons	To SAIL
MANILA, YAP, MARON, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE	PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. B. Lenz	(8,000)	SATURDAY, 25th Feb., at Midnight.

For	STEAMERS	Tons	To SAIL
KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	COBLENZ, Capt. H. Regener	(8,750)	TUESDAY, 7th Mar.

For	STEAMERS	Tons	To SAIL
KUDAT AND SANDAKAN	BORNEO, Capt. F. Sembil	(5,050)	End of Feb.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN	CHONGSHING	FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND MOJI	KUTSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 25, Daylight
SHANGHAI	TINGRANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at Noon.
MANILA	DOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 4, at 2 p.m.

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CHINA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CANTON	LUCHOW	Feb. 24, at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	SINGAN	Feb. 25, at Noon.
AMOY	YINCHOW	Feb. 25, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	KOCHOW	Feb. 25, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA AND USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHANGSHA	Feb. 25, at 4 p.m.

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DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 7000	(SUNDAY, 26th February.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	KITANO MARU, Capt. E. Cope, Tons 9000	(WEDNESDAY, 1st Mar., at Daylight.
	IYO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 7000	(WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., at Daylight.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	AWA MARU, Capt. K. Ishikawa, Tons 7000	(TUESDAY, 28th Feb., at Noon.
MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, KAIKAI & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawana, Tons 7000	(TUESDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
VICTORIA, B.C. AND SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 7000	(SATURDAY, 25th Mar., from KOBÉ.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	(FRIDAY, 17th Mar., at Noon.
VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. N. Yagi, Tons 6000	(FRIDAY, 17th April, at Noon.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. E. Combus, Tons 5000	(MONDAY, 27th February.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 8000	(THURSDAY, 2nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Fyne, Tons 6000	(MONDAY, 6th March.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	(WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., at Noon.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

† Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Omitting Penang.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911

Sailings and Passage Rates from Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Leave H.K.	To London, per New Steamer.
KITANO MARU	9000	1st March	1st Class \$ Y.550.00
IYO	7000	15th "	" " " R. 825.00
HIKANG	8000	28th April	" " " 2nd Class \$ 320.00
TANGO	8000	12th May	" " " Old Str. 1st Class \$ 340.00
KAMO	7000	10th May	" " " 2nd Class \$ 250.00
AKI	7000	24th "	" " " 2nd Class \$ 330.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " " R. 495.00

Steamers	Tons	Leave H.K.	To Pacific Coast Common Points
AWA MARU	7000	28th Feb.	1st Class \$ 220
INABA	7000	28th March	" " " 2nd Class \$ 220
TAIABA	7000	28th April	To London via New York 1st Class \$ 220
AWA	7000	28th May	" " " Via St. Lawrence 1st Class \$ 220

With option of Rail between calling ports in Japan.

For further information as to Freight, Sailings, etc., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

THE CHINA MAIL'S ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR

of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway

Containing Photographic Illustrations of the magnificent scenery through which the line runs, a brief history of the project, an outline of the work accomplished, etc., etc.

JUST THE THING TO SEND HOME

PRICE 10 CENTS EACH.

Hongkong, Sept. 28, 1910

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Connection Steamers from Colombo to Marseilles and London	Due Marseilles (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due London (Paymouth 1 day later)
Steamer Tons	pm. Sat. day	Steamer Tons	Saturday, Apr. 1	Friday, Apr. 7
ASSAYE.....7500	Mar. 4	Macedonia 10500	Apr. 15	Apr. 21
MARMORA.....10500	Mar. 18	(Through Str. calling at Bombay)		
DEVANHA.....8000	Apr. 1	Moldavia 10000	Apr. 29	May 5
DELHI.....7500	Apr. 15	Mongolia 10000	May 13	May 19
ASSAYE.....7500	Apr. 29	Morca 11000	May 27	June 2
DELTA.....8800	May 13	Mooltan 10000	June 10	June 16

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax).

1st Saloon.....£71.10 Single £106.14 Return

2nd£48.8£72.12

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong	Due London
TONNAGE	about 1911	about 1911
* PALAWAN.....4700	April 5	May 22
* BOKINO.....4000	April 19	June 5
* SICILIA.....6700	May 17	July 3
* SUMATRA.....4600	May 31	July 17
* NILE.....6700	June 14	July 31
* SYRIA.....6700	March 8	April 24
* NORE.....6700	March 22	May 8

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Marseilles.

FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax).

1st Saloon.....£55.00 Single £82.10 Return

2nd£38.10£57.4

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars Apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE,
Via SUEZ CANAL.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN,
Via SHANGHAI.

For	STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.....	E. SIMONS,	Richard.	Feb. 27, p.m.
MARSEILLES, Via Ports.....	SALAZIE,	Richard.	Feb. 28, 4.1 p.m.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for BATAVIA, at Colombo for CALCUTTA, Bombay and Australia, at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft 'HANSA.'

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS AND COLOMBO,
TO HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, AND TO NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Outward.

Homeward.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	For Marseilles, H'burg & A'werp
S.S. PREUSSEN.....27th Feb.	S.S. SAXONIA.....24th Feb.
S.S. RHEINFELS.....12th Mar.	For Bremen & Hamburg
S.S. SENEGAMBIA.....22nd Mar.	S.S. SPEZIA.....1st Mar.
S.S. SUEVIA.....7th April.	For Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. DAYERN.....20th April.	S.S. LIBERIA.....6th Mar.
S.S. ARABIA.....3rd May.	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg
	S.S. SAMBIA.....10th Mar.
	For M'selles, Havre & Hamburg
	S.S. SILESIA.....14th Mar.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.



PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP Co.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO.....4,000	H. Mainland	Manila	Cebu & Iloilo	Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 4 p.m.
RUBI.....4,000	S. Crosby	Manila	Cebu & Iloilo	Friday, Mar. 10, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Manager

Shipping

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.S.S. 'MARMORA,'
10,500 tons,

CAPTAIN G. H. C. WESTON, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Via BOMBAY,WILL leave Hongkong on MARCH 18th, 1911, staying
at Bombay 24 hours only and is due to arrive at

MARSEILLES.....April 15th.

LONDON.....April 22nd.

FARES TO LONDON—

1st Saloon.....£71.10 Single £106.14 Return

2ND£48.8£72.12

For further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 1, 1910.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE:

CONNECTING with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. BERT.	Friday, Feb. 24, 1 P.M.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. SMITH	Friday, March 17, 1 P.M.
* CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. GREENE	Friday, April 14, 1 P.M.
* AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. STEVENS	Friday, May 5, 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

x Triple Screws; turbine engines.

All steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and

* Triple Screw turbine engines. * Twin Screw. All steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Triple Screw Steamer 'TENYO MARU' will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, HOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 24th February, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO AT MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to Mexico, Peru, and Chilean Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

CORONEL. Via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANILA, CEBU, SINGAPORE, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, on TUESDAY, the 18th April, at 1 p.m.		
FARES FROM HONGKONG.		
TO SAN FRANCISCO.....	£ 35. 0-0.	Single.
" NEW YORK.....	£ 60. 0-0.	"
" LONDON.....	£ 71-10-0.	"
" ".....	£ 120. 0-0.	Return 6 months.
" ".....	£ 125. 0-0.	"

The Steamer 'BUYO MARU' will be despatched for VALPARAISO and CORONEL, via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, on TUESDAY, the 10th April, at 1 p.m.

FARES FROM HONGKONG: To SAN FRANCISCO.....£ 45.00, Single. To NEW YORK.....£ 60.00, " To LONDON.....£ 71.10, " £120.00, Return 6 months. To SALINA CRUZ on MANZANILLO.....Yen. 400.00, Single. To VALPARAISO.....Yen. 570.00.

SPECIAL RATES (1st-class only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan.

To Canadian and United States Points:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at ports of call. To all Points:—Missionaries and their families. (These concessions apply to San Francisco line only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation. The 'TENYO MARU' and 'KIYO MARU' are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. Records speed 21 knots. Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports. For further particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

Hongkong, January 27, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS.....	Feb. 19	March 4th, at noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents

Hongkong, November 2, 1908.

THOS COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS
BANKERS, etc.

Head Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. Tickets supplied to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-ATLANTIC RAILWAYS.

TOURIST arranged to ALL PARTS of the World. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at low rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS for the UNITED PROVINCES OF INDIA EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD, 1910/11, and for the TURIN EXHIBITION of 1911.

Head Office for the Far East: 16, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 23, POOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET. Hongkong, April 4, 1908.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER, B.C. & SEATTLE,
via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	ON OR ABOUT
LUERIC.....	6500	J. MATTHEW	9th March.
HALLAMSHIRE (Chartered)	5000	G. ELLIOTT	6th April.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the BANK LINE, LTD., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada; and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucerie" and "Orteric" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to

The Bank Line, Limited.

KING'S BUILDING, PRINCE CENTRAL

TELEPHONE No. 780.

Hongkong, January 11, 1911.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

STOCKS OF THE FINEST

STEAM COAL.

GAS COAL.

HOUSE COAL.

From the Westwallsend and Aberdare Mines (New South Wales) always on hand.

For prices, delivered or ex godown, apply to

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

(THE BANK LINE AGENCY)

King's Building, (Fourth Floor).

Hongkong, February 8, 1911.

DIRECT ROUTE TO AMERICA.

GREAT NORTHERN S.S. CO.

S.S. 'MINNESOTA,'

28,000 Tons.

CAPTAIN T. W. GARLICK.

VIA

NAGASAKI, KOBE, and
YOKOHAMA

SAILS FROM HONGKONG ON SATURDAY, MAY 6th, AT NOON.

FOR

SEATTLE.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States and Canada; also with Atlantic Steamship Lines for all points in Great Britain and on the Continent. Direct connection at Hongkong for San Francisco, Japan, India, London and Paris.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.—Suites and Staterooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

Trans-Pacific Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

For convenience of coastwise cabin passengers return tickets are interchangeable with regular mail lines between Japan, China and Hongkong.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 17, 1910.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

The Chinese Mail

報日字華

THE READING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.6 per Annum delivered in Hongkong,
\$12.50 to all other Ports.

5 WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

Orders booked by Manager, CHINA MAIL.

A HISTORY OF UNION
CHURCH.By the Rev. G. H. BONFIELD and
DYER BALL, M.R.S.Edited by Rev. C. H. HICKLING.
To be had at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office,
5, Wyndham Street.
Price.....\$1.00.

Notices to Consignees

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Co's Steamship 'Kutang' having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 22nd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, February 21, 1911.

265

'BEN' LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP BENDORA.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co., Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the 'Bendora' must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 6th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, February 18, 1911.

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Dentistry.

DR. CHAS. FONG

DENTIST

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
ROOM No. 3, FIRST FLOOR,
(Opposite Post Office).

DR. FAITH LEONG,

Graduate of the College of Physicians
Surgeons, Oakland, Cal.

Hongkong, August 13, 1909.

923

S. IEN TING

Surgeon Dentist

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

O' TOURISTS;

IF YOU WANT TO VIEW THE COLONY

THOROUGHLY

Engage one of our

MOTOR CARS

NEITHER RICKSHAW -

- NOR TRAM CAR

CAN DO IT.

40. H.P. CLEMENT

(6 seats)...at \$8.00 an hour.

24. H.P. RAMBLER

(4 seats)...at \$7.00 an hour.

12.14 H.P. R.E.O.

(3 seats)...at \$5.00 an hour.

Telephone No. 482.

63, Des Vœux Road Central,

Dragon Cycle Depot.

Hongkong, January 18, 1911.

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WEEKLY NEWS

FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave so you may receive it while at home.

Price \$14 per annum including postage.

The CHINA MAIL, LTD.

5, Wyndham Street.

PREACHING THE GOSPEL

IN

JAPAN AND TIBET.

By Prof. E. H. PARKER

On Sale at the 'China Mail' Office,

5, Wyndham Street.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1911.

Hongkong Tides.

The tide table given below has been compiled at the Nautical Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Teui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the soundings in the Admiralty Charts which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lanauk Dock, add 4 feet 6 inches to the tide height recorded.

February 24th to March 2nd, 1911.					
HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
at	3 1/2	Honkton;			
			Honkton,		

		h m	West.	h m	West.
Fri.	24	No inferior	42	h 19	water
Sat.	25	0 5 a	41	0 14 a	7.7
		0 49 a	0	0 16 a	low
Sun	26	0 D 24	42	0 29 a	1.2
		0 30 a	40	1 10 a	0.7
Mon	27	0 37 a	42	0 55 a	0.9
		0 8 a	72	1 06 a	0.4
Tues.	28	0 52 a	40	0 52 a	0.7
		0 40 a	74	2 37 a	3.4
Wed.	1	1 10 10 a	48	0 58 a	0.7
		0 30 a	40	1 16 a	0.7
Thur.	2	1 10 22 a	61	0 23 a	0.7
		10 12 a	70	2 55 a	2.5

of	Value.	Paid	Closing Quotations
h.		up.	Cash.
0	\$ 125	all	{ \$900, sales & buyers.
			{ \$88
			{ \$80 buyers

0	\$	250	\$	50	\$172½, buyers
0	\$	83.33	\$	25	\$87½
0	£	16	£	5	Tls. 152½, buyers

0	\$	100	\$	60	\$205	
0	\$	100		20	\$123, buyers	
0	\$	250		60	\$350, sellers	
0	\$	50		all	\$50	
0	\$	25	\$	25	\$5, buyers	
0	\$	64	\$	64	\$6	

0	\$	25	\$	25	\$10, buyers
0	\$	50		all	\$19
0	\$	15	\$	15	\$30.00, ex div.

0	10	8	10	{ 823 812
0	10	8	5	
0	1	£	1	92/8 sellers
0	Tls.	50	Tls. 50	Tls. 40
0	Tls.	50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 30 Tls. 47

0	S	100	all	\$110, sales
0	S	100	all	\$16, buyers
0		60	all	\$54 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
0	Tls.	100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100
0	S	100	100	\$96, sellers
0	Tls.	50	Tls. 50	Tls. 97, ex div.

* Tls.	25	Tls.	25	Tls.	8
0	0	10	all	\$67.	ex. div. buyers
0	50	8	50	\$45.	buyers
0	0	10	all	\$13	
0	10	8	1	\$14.	sellers
0	Tls.	250	all	\$700	
0	£	1	£	1	\$3
0	0	50	8	50	(\$105, buyers
0	0	8	25	8	\$04, buyers
0	0	25	8	25	\$16
0	0	10	8	10	\$03, buyers
0	0	10	8	10	\$3

0	£	10	all	\$206	
0	Tls.	50	Tls	50	Tls. 102
0	£	10	£	10	\$27, sales
0	£	10	£	10	\$34, buyers
4	£	12/3	12/3	\$3, sales	
0	£	10	£	10	\$114, sellers
0	£	10	£	10	\$300
0	£	10	£	10	\$41
0	£	7½	£	6	\$19, buyers
0	£	25	all	\$	\$170, sellers
0	£	50	£	50	\$50
0	£	20	£	20	Tls. 300
0	£	10	all	£	\$18, ex div.
0	£	10	£	10	\$5, sellers
0	£	10	£	8	\$7

0	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	
0	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 61.
0	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59
0	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 23
0	10	10	87, buyers.
0	12	12	810, sellers.
0	10	all	810, buyers.
0	7	7	824
0	25	25	820, sellers.
0	1	1	05 cts. buyers
0	5	5	86
0	10	10	812, buyers.
0	10	10	88

Price	Interest	Quotations
250	7% p. annum	Par.
NON and SMYTH, Share-Brokers.		

Ld., Limited by ARTHUR HELLANY BROWN,

RAILWAY Co.,
HONGKONG.

Registration Kowloon D.O., 10.30 a.m.

M. Liepmann, Capt. Mallinson, Mr. and Mrs. Misk Greig, Mrs. J. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. and

any one's purse. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and you are prepared for sprains, bruises and like injuries. For

Printed and published for THE CHINA MAIL

NON and SMYTH, Share-Brokers.
Limited by ARTHUR BELLAMY BROWN.